

WORLD

INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING



Kyprianou: Getting anti-U.S. pressure

Anti-West Campaign

The Soviets recently stepped up their campaign against British and U.S. monitoring activities in Cyprus with the appointment of Soviet Ambassador Yuri Fokine. Diplomatic sources report that efforts by the Communist Party of Cyprus, which has 33 percent of Cypriot voter support, to influence the islanders against the Western monitoring facilities through its daily paper, *Havavgi*, have become more sophisticated with Fokine's arrival. The Communists are pressing the government of President Spyros Kyprianou to remove the British and U.S. listening stations and close the British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri. Britain's 9th Signals Regiment base at eastern Ayios Nicolaos is believed to monitor radio transmissions from Eastern Mediterranean countries, ships and planes.

Informed sources say that the United States also plans to make Cyprus a major regional listening post, especially since its Beirut mission has been significantly reduced. Monitoring takes place both in the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia and at the U.S. Foreign Broadcast Information Service facility. Western analysts expect that the Soviets and the Cypriot Communists, as a first stage in a long-term effort to expel the U.S. and British presence on the island, will apply maximum pressure on Kyprianou to block the staffing and expansion of the listening posts.

No Terrorist Haven

The Bolivian military has been mobilized along the Peruvian border to ensure that Bolivia does not become a haven for Peru's Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) terrorists. Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle has ordered stationing of the 9th Army Division near San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque (some 150 miles north of the capital La Paz) to prevent incursions by the Senderistas.

Latin American experts say the fact that Peruvian revolutionaries are operating very close to the Bolivian border indicates they are feeling pressure from the Peruvian army and that they already have set up some logistical operations. This is what caused the Bolivians to take preventive action.

Leftist Setback

The traditionalist sector of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has strengthened its hold on the party bureaucracy by ousting Irma Cue de Duarte, a noted leftist, as general secretary. This is the latest in a series of setbacks for the proteges of leftist former President Luis Echeverria Alvarez.

The party's new general secretary, Humberto Lugo Gil, is a politician in the traditional Mexican mold. He delivered a veiled attack on the leftists as those "impressed by utopias" rather than by pragmatic solutions to problems. His appointment strengthens President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado's hand in selecting his successor.

Touting Britain's Arms

Asia's first major arms show this year, held in Singapore, attracted a large turnout from the military institutions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and from British and European defense manufacturers.

Sources close to the British Defense Ministry indicated that the Thatcher government would like to sell more military equipment to the ASEAN states.

Robert O'Neill, director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, spoke at the arms show in the role of an advocate of the Third World against the superpowers. He urged the ASEAN countries to build their own maritime surveillance capability because of the naval strength of the United States and the Soviet Union, and he suggested that these nations look to Europe and particularly Britain, which already has defense links with Malaysia and Singapore, rather than to the

United States in building up naval surveillance capabilities.

Since Britain already sells arms to Malaysia and Singapore, it is likely that it will use those ties as a stepping stone to further its economic, political and military relations with other Southeast Asian nations.

Savimbi Offensive

Reports from South Africa indicate that Cuban and Soviet forces in Angola are strengthening government-held areas in the north and the oil-rich Cabinda enclave. Some 5,000 Cuban troops were transferred from southern Angola, where they had been fighting guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which has South African backing. Western analysts point out that, although the Angolan government has continuously asserted that it has control over Cabinda and the north, the movement of troops into the area suggests that insurgent activity may have intensified.

In the wake of the U.S.-Iran arms transfer, supporters of the Reagan policy of arming anti-Soviet guerrillas reportedly have been urging UNITA to strengthen its forces and position inside Angola so that further U.S. aid becomes more likely.



Prepared for Insight by Mid-Atlantic Research Associates Inc., publishers of Early Warning. For information about subscribing, write to Mid-Atlantic Research Associates, P.O. Box 1651, Washington, D.C. 20013.

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